(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, during the Congress, undertaking of a special study in the cities of Bangalore, Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras on the impact of sub-human living conditions on the persistance and spread of leprosy has been proposed.

Conditions of workers in unorganised sector

1650. SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has recently been made in regard to the condition of workers in the unorganised sector;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(c) what are the details of the industries that fall within the purview of unorganised sector; and

(d) what steps are being taken for bringing the beedi workers under the organised sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Apart from two Sub-Committees of the Parliamentary Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry of Labour which visited Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar to study the problems of unorganised labour in agriculture and some other sectors, no other specific study has been made recently. These two Sub-Committees are yet to submit their reports.

(c) Generally, workers engaged in agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, orchards, mining and quarrying, brick-kiln, servicing, repairs and construction fall within the purview of the unorganised sector.

(d) Besically organisations have to be built up by workers themselves. However, the Beedi and Cigar (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 confers the status of workers on home workers also. The Act also regulates the service and working conditions of Beedi workers

Disputes pending before industrial tribunals I and II Bombay and Jabalpur

1651. SHRI NARESH C. PUGLIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many cases of industrial disputes of the labour unions and workers of nine districts of Vidarbha (Maharashtra) are pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Nos. I and II, Bombay and the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur till date;

(b) whether it is a fact that the workers of these districts and also labour unions have been continuously demanding for setting up of an Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court at Nagpur so that they may save time and get justice with minimum expenditure; and

(c) if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Trade between India and Czechoslovakia

1652. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Czechoslovakia have agreed to expand bilateral trade during the current year to achieve an annual trade turn-over of Rs. 500/- crore; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER): (a) and (b) India and Czechoslovakia have signed the Trade Protocol for 1987 envisaging a two way trade turn-over of Rs. 506 crores which will represent a growth rate of 8.5 per cent, as compared to the trade plan projections for 1986. The main items of Indian exports to Czechoslovakia would consist of jute manufactures, deoiled cakes, cotton yarn, coffee, iron ore,

leather and leather manufactures, textiles, chemicals and allied products, electronic items, engineering items, etc. The main items of import from Czechoslovakia would consist of: diesel generating sets, printing machinery, capital goods, rolled steel products, seamless pipes, casings & pipings, plastic materials, newsprint, ball, roller and taper bearings, etc.

Import of Timber

1653. SHRI SUBAS MOHANTY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total import of timber during the last three years, year-wise and the value thereof;

(b) whether such imports are proposed to be encouraged to save our forests; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to assist the timber importers and for the proper distribution of timber all over the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR): (a) As per the statistical data available, a statement showing the import of wood in rough or roughly squared form and value thereof during the years 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85 is attached herewith (*See* below).

(b) and (c) Import of timber has been allowed with a view to conserve the country's depleting forest resources. Under the current Policy, import of all kinds of timber logs whether round, rectangular or square (if sawn the minimum size of the log should be 8" x 8" x 10') is allowed under Open General Licence to all persons for stock and sale. The import is allowed at a concessional rate of 10 per cent import duty. Consequently actual users can import timber for their own use or procure the imported timber from stockists.

Statement

(Value in Rs. Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Description of item	Unit of Quantity	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
			Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Sawlogs and veneer of Logs of Coniferous species.	Cubic Metres.	133	1·46	1039 Tonnes 16 C.U.M.	19·59	180	1·80
2	Sawlogs and Veneer logs of Non-Coniferous species.	Do.	10022	244·56	7825	140·69	19528	285·77
3	Pitprope, Poles, Pilling posts and other wood in the rough n.e.s.	Tonnes	5078	62·45	24	1·69	75	6·13
	TOTAL			308·47		162·07		293·70

SOURCE : I. *For 1982-83 & 1983-84* : Monthly Statistics of Foreign Trade of India Vol. II (Imports) published by Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics Calcutta.

II. *For 1984-85* : Advance data received in the Ministry of Commerce (Economic Division) from Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.